

Abstract

This master thesis called “*The German energy policy in the context of the foreign policy of the FRG*” deals with the energy policy and its transfer abroad. The aim of this study is to answer the questions, whether Germany makes efforts to transfer its policy, whether the transfer occurs and, if so, what kind of actors are actively involved in it, what type of transfer it is and what is the result. The first part is dedicated to the theoretical frame of the topic, especially to the concept of policy transfer, which is the main theoretical pillar of this work. The second part deals with the formation of the German energy policy at the domestic level – with the historical and social context, the motives for eventual policy transfer and the attitudes of key actors: German government (with an emphasis on the Chancellor), political parties and industry. The next two chapters are devoted to the policy transfer on the bilateral level to the neighbouring Czech Republic and on the multilateral level to the European Union. It turns out that the roots of „Energiewende“ can be found in the historical development of Germany and the main features of this policy have a consensual support of the key actors on the German level. Germany is a pioneer of a new energy policy model, whose success is however not yet certain. This leads along with specific interests and capabilities of other countries to some reticence to this model among them. The direct policy transfer to the Czech Republic does not occur, because there is no interest on the part of the policy recipient (policy lender). Germany, however, is successful in influencing the European energy policy, although with necessary compromises. Germany uses rather “soft” objects of the transfer, which is usually voluntary and moreover also mostly indirect.